

CLAIM SET AS AMENDED:

1-6. (Cancelled)

7. (Currently Amended) A wood preservative composition which contains an effective amount of an agent capable of preventing the growth and propagation of micro-organisms, comprising:

0.01 - 30 % by weight of a complexing agent capable of binding transition metals, and 0.01 - 40 % by weight of [[a]] at least one siloxane derivative compound, which improves water-repellence~~[[,]] selected from the group consisting of siloxane derivatives and fluoroalkyl polymers.~~

8. (Currently Amended) A lignocellulose-based product treated according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 13.

9. (Currently Amended) A method for controlling the moisture content of a lignocellulose-based material, comprising using [[a]] at least one siloxane derivative compound, ~~which is selected from the group consisting of siloxane derivatives and fluoroalkyl polymers and~~ which is capable of binding covalently or polymerizes with the reactive compounds in the cell wall of the lignocellulose-based material, whereby there forms in the surface structures of the material a water-repellent film, which prevents water molecules from

penetrating into the macrostructure of the lignocellulose-based material, and combining a treatment with EDTA with this treatment.

10. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 13, wherein the hydrophobification compound is applied before the complexing agent.

11. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 13, wherein the complexing agent is applied before the hydrophobification compound.

12. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 13, wherein the complexing agent and the hydrophobification compound are applied simultaneously.

13. (Previously Presented) A method for protecting wood and similar lignocellulose-based materials against decay and molding, comprising:

treating with a hydrophobification compound comprising siloxane derivatives, which improve its water-repellence, and

treating with a complexing agent capable of binding transition metals.

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 13, wherein the compound improving the water-repellence of the material is used at a rate of approximately 0.1 - 30 kg/m³ of dry wood.

15. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 13, wherein the amount of complexing agent used is approx. 0.1 - 30 kg, preferably approximately 5 - 20 kg/m³ of wood.

16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 13, wherein the complexing agent used is an organic chelator selected from the group consisting of an aminopolycarboxylic acid, a salt thereof, a hydroxy acid, a salt thereof, and an organophosphate.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the complexing agent used is ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid (EDTA), nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), n-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid (HEDTA), diethylenetriaminepenta-acetic acid (DTPA), ethylenediamine-di-(o-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (EDDHDA), diethanolglycine (DEG) or ethanoldiglycine (EDG), or alkali metal salts thereof.

18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 13, wherein sawn timber, plywood, chipboards or various wood composites are treated.